

The
Fisk Herald.

VOL. VI.

OCTOBER

NO. 2

Fisk University.

The next term at Fisk University begins September 24th.

It is very desirable that all, who possibly can, should be present at the very beginning of the new year.

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The Fisk Herald.

A MONTHLY COLLEGE JOURNAL PUBLISHED BY THE LITERARY SOCIETIES
OF FISK UNIVERSITY.

VOL. VI.

NASHVILLE, TENN., OCTOBER 1888.

NO. 2.

THE MONROE DOCTRINE.

THE event that so honorably crowns Monroe's administration has, also, adorned this country with honor and prosperity, by perpetuating peace and happiness. Although Monroe was not very skillful with the pen; nor are his remarks on public affairs frequently quoted like those of many of his contemporaries, still, he is honored as the only president, who announced without legislative sanction, a public dictum, which is still regarded as the fundamental law, and bears with it the stamp of authority in foreign as well as in domestic courts. I have not been able to understand thoroughly how Monroe was moved to such sentiments; for there is given but a limited account of his development in this direction. We may not be able to understand fully the origin of this document, nevertheless, we can understand its present and past results.

Nearly seventy three years, America has rested from the wrongs and quarrels with European powers. It was seen by our ancestors, more than a hundred years ago, that America could not progress and grow in intelligence, while her political affairs were allowed to be entangled with those of European powers. They saw a vast difference in the aims of the different government. Our government is helpful to all progress. Our political system in this respect differs from that of other powers, and this

difference proceeds from what exists in the respective governments. Let us note America in her infancy, when she was subject to European powers and oppressed by European laws. Her leaders with keen mental perception looked into the distant future, foresaw her possible destruction; and with an eye to prevent this catastrophe, they began work to preserve this a free country for us. They threw off the yoke of European oppression and America was recognized as a free country, yet, the danger had not been escaped. America was entangled with European affairs and Europe was intermeddling with American Politics. This would have finally resulted in a destructive war. At this juncture the question was, "How could this danger, that so obviously threatened this country, be entirely averted?" This problem was discussed up to the time of Monroe's administration, when he with patriotic zeal, after ample thought, declared in his seventeenth message to congress, December the 2nd, 1823 that, "as a principle, the American nations by the free and independent position they have assumed and maintained, are henceforth not to be considered as subjects for future colonization by any European power."

We should be delighted that Monroe saw in his time and obtained with his new doctrine the advantage of a cordial fraternization among all American nations, and made known

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the importance of their coalescing into an American system of policy totally *independent* of Europe.

John Quincy Adams has the honor of fastening the minds of the leading men of this country upon this grand document. President Monroe has the merit of proposing an enlightened policy, which secured the united liberty of the New World and counteracted the deep laid schemes of men in the Old for the establishment of despotism. The opinions which this message expressed are cherished with much pride and pleasure in every portion of this country. Daniel Webster, one of the greatest thinkers, orators and statesmen this country has ever produced, while speaking for the Monroe Doctrine, said, "the countrys' honor is involved in that declaration. I look on the message of December the 2nd, 1823 as forming a bright page in our history, and I will help neither to erase it nor tear it out; nor shall it be by any act of mine blurred or blotted. It did honor to the sagacity of the government and I will not destroy that honor." Wise were the remarks of that patriotic statesman. He saw what *we now* see, and he enjoyed what *we now* enjoy.

Monroe, while contemplating the forming of this message, consulted Jefferson on the course which it was advisable to take. Encouraging were the sentiments of Jefferson. The deeds of Washington, Jefferson, Madison, Lincoln, Grant and other leading men of our country, present themselves in brilliancy upon the pages of our history; but when our attention is directed to the Monroe Doctrine and the fact that it has pre-

vented all European nations from colonizing in America; and thus has preserved our peace, happiness and prosperity, we must confess that it is the most momentous document on record. In the Monroe Doctrine are the elements of the permanency of this government. It not only fortifies the U. S. against European encroachments but all of America. So while the different powers in Europe continually contend with one another, the wolf and the lamb in our region, lie down in peaceful repose together and not a European gun is heard to fire on this side of the ocean, neither, is an American gun heard to fire on the other side. This reveals the nature, beauty and importance of the "Monroe Doctrine." I hope no American patriot will lose sight of the essential *beauty* of this Doctrine, in uniting the seas and territories of both Americas and in prohibiting *all* European colonization in this country. The peace, happiness, prosperity, wealth and intelligence of this American nation, owe their value to the Monroe Doctrine.

D. W. SHERROD, Jr.

NEHEMIAH'S PLAN.

MRS. M. L. CROSTHWAIT,

(Continued from last number.)

We might compare a child to a bundle of faults, and to change this bundle of faults to a bundle of good habits, will call out our greatest wisdom. Numbers of people who have charge of the young, think that their faults must be removed by a continual, *scold*, SCOLD SCOLD. Continual scolding will cause any one to lose both self respect, and self control. This habit of scolding, is

what causes so many scowls and frowns and harsh voices on the play-ground, where nothing, but merry hearts, and cheerful countenances should appear. The young need to be guided and controlled, but the lesson of obedience, while it should be thoroughly taught, should never be taught by scolding. Let your requirements be thoroughly understood, and then proceed firmly to have them carried out. While it sometimes becomes necessary to be very earnest and decided, abuse is always out of place, as it never accomplishes the thing for which it is given. There is another method of securing obedience which deserves severe censure. That of securing it by deception. If we wish to teach children to be strictly honest and truthful, we must at all times and under all circumstances, act in a way that will cause them to have confidence in, and love for the truth. Never practice any thing before them which, you do not wish to become a part of their make up. As all our important lessons need to be taught early in life, so must the love of one's neighbor, his country, and his God be taught at that period. If we love our fellowman, it will be one aim of our life to do every thing for his advancement. When this lesson is taught our youth, then will man cease to defraud and oppress his neighbor, to deprive him of any liberty which he should enjoy. Then will the days of slavery, bull-dozing, and ballot box stuffing, be things of the past, and the wrangle between labor and capital will be forever settled.

Before one can possess a general love for mankind, he must have a

deep seated love for his kindred. There is a natural love in every child's heart for its parents and kindred, but that love can be cultivated or destroyed. "The family therefore should contain all the nurturing elements that feed these tender plants, until they shall strike their roots deep into the soil of the human heart, and lift up their branches to the sunlight and breeze, and shed their fragrance upon all the surrounding world." If the young are taught the first lesson in morals and religion, "to love one another," their affections will deepen and widen until they take in the whole human race. From the very fact that God said "it was not good for man to be alone," we know he must be a social being, that he has a social nature to be cultivated. Man desires companionship, and if he can not find it among his own species, he will seek it among the animals of the lower order. He wants amusement and it must be provided. It will be impossible to go into detail upon this subject, but in providing companionship and amusement for the young, anything which has a tendency to in any way to degrade, must be avoided. Continually seek those things which will elevate the social plane of life. All earthly affections are naught however, if we fail to teach love to the Being who created us. It is that which will ennoble and purify every motive of the heart. Without it, we should be as shifting sand; all our teaching be a farce.

In order that man might at all times be able to distinguish right from wrong, he is provided with a *conscience*. If that is not educated

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however, it is capable of violent abuse. It is a guide only as it is based upon *truth*. Perhaps one of the hardest faculties to cultivate is the *will*. It can bring the whole body under its control, and if left undisciplined will leave its owner to grow up with tender and vacillating action without sufficient will power to carry out what he knows to be his duty. The will must be taught complete submission to reason. To do this requires patience and care. It is lack of will power that leads men to sell their votes, that cause our legislators to be bribed into making laws to suit the few instead of the many. And a well disciplined *will* is the only remedy for these evils. Having undertaken the discipline of the will in early life, the habit should continue on until established. Both encouragement and authority may have to be brought into play, but if the attempt is made, do not leave the work unfinished. There are a few questions agitating the public mind today, which should especially engage our attention in this work of perfect education. The three most prominent ones I shall speak of briefly: the liquor traffic, the divorce mill, and the reading of unwholesome literature. These have caused the largest gaps in our social wall, but by earnest and persistent endeavor, these gaps can be filled up. Teach the children from the cradle the terrible consequences of liquor drinking, and when they reach the years of maturity, this evil will be blotted out. Yea if every child now under seven years were properly instructed on this subject, 50 yrs. hence there would be no need of a prohibi-

tion party, for all would be prohibitionists. Then what a terrible state society must be in, when the family tie can be sundered by divorce almost for the asking of it? How can this be remedied? Is there a remedy? Yes. When the youth is taught the sacredness of the marriage vow and that marriage is a divine institution, not to be entered into for any selfish or worldly purpose, then will *this* evil be cried down. The thing brought most directly in contact with the young now, is the reading unwholesome literature. The market is stocked with trashy books and papers; sentimental love stories of wild life fill the news stands, and the way our boys stand with eager eyes and open mouths around such places, only too plainly tells the story of how they are appreciated. Even the news papers of to-day are unsafe reading for the children. In the March number of the Forum, tabulated statistics of the topics treated in the leading news-papers of this country, show that a greater space is given to *crimes* than to any other topic. As we are in a great measure what we read, if we read mostly of crimes we will for the most part be criminals. It is not always outward acts that make men criminals. They can be criminals in *thought* as well. Anarchy has gained a foothold in this land, not more by outward acts than by silent sympathy.

In the rebuilding of our social wall we must work hand in hand and in perfect harmony. The work can be left to no particular class, to be thoroughly done, but it must be carried on by parents, teachers, and a social order. Each must be in thorough sympathy with the other. You need ..

no greater work. To use the words of Justin Holland "To serve with lofty gifts the lowly needs

Of the poor race for which the God man died, and do it all for *love*, oh, this is great." And as we engage in this work, fellow alumni, let us keep this thought ever before us; that what we wish others to be, *that* we must be ourselves. Teaching by precept amounts to little; teaching by example is every thing.

"We know not half the power for good evil,

Our daily lives possess o'er one another,
A careless word may help a soul to hell,
Or by one look we may redeem a brother."

"Tis not the great things that we do or say,

But idle words forgot as soon as spoken,
And little thoughtless deeds of every day
Are stumbling blocks on which the weak are broken."

All of us may not be able to do the same amount of work in this undertaking, but each one can do something. If it is only the speaking of a kind word, it will be a brick laid in the rebuilding of our wall, and it is by laying one brick at a time that any structure is built.

THE DESTINY OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE.

ABOUT the dawn of the eleventh century upon the eve of the departure of the greatness of the Roman Empire, upon her western dominion, where once her proud eagle carried her laine, there upon the British Isles, arose an Empire, whose language, for the rapidity of its progress, for its adaptability, directness and simplicity can not be surpassed by any through out the bounds of civilization. It has been predicted that

the English Language would become universal. The Norman conquest, in one thousand and sixty-six, gained through William, the conqueror, gave birth to this noble speech. The Normans of France mingled with the Tunic tribes, the Angles and Saxons, and began to blend into one aggressive race, to whom was given the name Anglo Saxon, whence is derived the name of our speech.

The Normans gave a part of their vocabulary to the Anglo Saxons and *viva versa*. The English language, a truly composite tongue, consisting of one hundred and eighteen thousand words has made its way into all civilizations. But let not England yet rejoice at the present advancement of her speech. Many barbarous dialects are still to be displaced for its acceptance. The English Bible containing over seven thousand words, the purest and best of her speech given through the translations of King Alfred, John Wycliffe and William Tyndall, still spreads with the lapse of ages and is born into every country of the world, and "as distance lends enchantment," its story grows sweeter with its advancement. It shines as a beacon light through the dim future; carries a glorious hope for the redemption of man, to the remotest regions of the globe. It is animating to know that its precious story has been translated into one hundred and sixty languages and dialects and these representing the greater part of the world's population, yet keeping in mind the large number of English speaking people, the English Bible is far in advance of those in other tongues.

Experienced linguists have taught that language is enriched or impover-

ished in every particular, along with the enrichment or impoverishment of the mind. For the enriching of the mind, inculcating pure thoughts, instilling noble aspirations, the facilities of the English language are unequalled. Her writers gave to England a literature, that breathes its sweet incense of knowledge into the hearts of its recipients and carries everywhere—the glowing tongue in which it is written. The first of her authors is Shakespeare. A man of unquestionable genius; whose poetic power is matchless. He speaks a language that thrills the heart, stamps itself indelibly inspite the number of years since his day. All languages keep pace with the governments to which they belong

If kingdoms, empires and republics rise and flourish, so do their laws, institutions, and language of the people; if they decay, they carry with them their language and all their institutions. Wherever Julius Caesar carried the Roman standard, he left the culture and language of a Roman civilization; but when that mighty Empire began to wane, her wall crumbled in the dust she carried with her the Latin language and the greatness of her civilization. Behold now the grandure of the British Empire! Her influence upon her language is boundless. Its speed since its appearance, in comparison with other languages dazzles the world as a romance, by its rapid progress. The British possessions, filled with the most energetic race, are known under every sky. A magnificent Empire! Broad populous and mighty! Twice as large as the whole continent of Europe. It possesses one out of every six acres of dry land on the whole face of the

earth; first in extent of territory; in population, only surpassed by one government, namely: that of China; first both in commerce and revenue; and last but not least first in her religious institutions.

Her foreign possessions, being subject to her crown, will all soon yield to the institutions and laws of the British Empire. Thus the imperial banner waves upon every shore. Yes, proudly she waves, giving to the world the institutions, language, literature and greatness of the British Empire.

One of the greatest promoters of the English language is American civilization. America, whose people and language are of English parentage, with a population of not less than sixty millions of souls, yet with room for nine hundred millions more, whose shores are annually being crowded with a foreign population, who rapidly adopt the customs and language of American civilization, stands out as a model to the world in all her governmental powers. Thus the future of America bids fair to be the greatest empire on the globe. We say nothing of its historical events and natural objects, all of which tend to beget an inspiration for the love of literature. But alas! Potentous clouds darken the horizon of our country. Immigration to America, if wisely dealt with, will add prosperity and virtue, if not, short must be our national existence. Thus, this produces a great problem to be solved, which gives vent to great thought, not only to the statesman, but to the historians and authors of all literature. America is destined to have a literature without

parallel; for combining with her own strength, the French with his polish and fluency, the German with his scholarship, the Irish with his vigor and wit, and the Englishman with his push, what may we not expect from a literature all of whose strength will be towards the spreading of the English speech? If America is wisely dealt with, what a glorious future lies out before her! Such was the inspiration that filled the heart of her own son Bryant, when he exclaimed:

"O fair young mother on thy brow
Shall sit a nobler grace than now.
Deep in the brightness of the skies,
The thronging years in glory rise.
Thine eye, with every coming hour, shall
brighten and thy form shall tower.

Let not England look upon America with an envious eye, because through her, she has the greatest means for the developing of her speech, besides its being the central point for every nation. Through America, the English language is destined to occupy the whole of North America, even to displace the Spanish in Mexico. The English tongue is being taught throughout the whole world. If Prof. Schleyer should consider the present advantage and note the speed of the English speech, clearly would he see that Volpuik cannot succeed. No language made to order can become universal. Thus the scope of the English language grows wider and wider. As having a providential mission, each year widens its horizon, and if the English Bible, literature, and an energetic race, power of a country, and religious institutions are influential in developing a speech, we look forward to the day when it shall be extended as far as civilization is known.

OUR CHOICE OF COMPANIONS.

Now as school opens many are to make new acquaintances and choose new companions. It is very important that we should be careful as to the choice we make. The new students should learn who a person is and what habits he has and what his reputation is before accepting him as a bosom friend and companion. The choice of your companion will largely decide your success in school.

If you have a companion who breaks the rules, you will break them too and whatever habit your companion has you are likely to have. For if he does a thing and you refuse to do it, he will call you a "Goody-goody" and rather than have this name you will not refuse the next time. There are some students who are sent to our colleges by their parents or guardians with the hope that they will improve, but before the reformation has taken place they cause others to go the way of wrong. How many of our girls and boys have had the seeds of vice sown in their hearts by these subjects of reformation! If you have companions who are not what they should be you should not retain them as such but cease the intimacy for it will affect your manhood or womanhood. Some think that by their associating with such companions they can make them better but unless you have a very strong will and powerful influence you will be the one that is changed and not your companion before you are aware of it you will be partaking of his pleasures and breaking the rules as he does. If your companion is one who does

[Continued on 12th page.]

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Literary Societies of Fisk University.

THE UNION LITERARY SOCIETY,

THE BETA KAPPA BETA SOCIETY,

THE YOUNG LADIES' LYCEUM,

ALUMNI ASSOCIATION.

J. L. MURRAY,

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EDITORIAL.

WE would like to remind the undergraduates and students a gain of the UNDERGRADUATE ASSOCIATION. The Association if organized will be a good one, and will meet the approbation of all those who are to be its members. Its members, as it has been previously stated, are to be those who were once students of Fisk University, but did not complete their course. Their duty will be the same as that of the members of the College and Normal *Alumni*. We hope that such an Association will soon be organized.

ON the eve of going to the press, we received the news of the deaths of Miss Jessie M. Leonard and Mrs. B. N. Cravath, the mother of our honored President, E. M. Cravath, D.D. Miss Jessie M. [Leonard's

connection with the work of Fisk University was not long yet by her amiable disposition, and intense christian devotion she made many many friends.

Mrs. E. M. Cravath, who died at her home, St. Charles, Minn. at noon, Wednesday, Oct. the 10th was of the same christian zeal and benevolence. We sincerely regret the loss of these persons, yet they leave behind examples, the following of which gives peace and happiness to the weary.

THIS issue of the HERALD closes the editorial work of its present editor and business manager. As he lays down the editorial pen, he feels that he has discharged the great duty devolved upon him with the best of his ability. Returns many thanks to its readers for their leniency and aid, and for his successor cherishes many wishes for his success, and hopes he will endeavor to further the object for which the HERALD is published.

THE HERALD extends a most cordial greeting to the students both old and new. And hopes that the coming year will fulfill the indications of the present, that are now so promising. May the new students catch the spirit of the University and enter into its work most heartily. With the beginning of this month an important epoch, which will tell the great future of free institutions and the moral and intellectual developing of the masses yet to come, begins in the history of each one. The beginning of an other year is the beginning of such actions that are indications of the future destiny of all. Hope that all the new acquaintances made, will soon ripen into everlasting friendship.

EVERY new student should join some literary society. There are in this University three literary organizations, each of which affords ample advantages for anyone to acquire such use of parliamentary methods and such drill in writing and oratory as to be useful to him in after years. No one can afford to let such opportunities go by without great loss to himself. The principles of writing, speaking and debating go hand in hand with every profession, and it is now much needed by some of those whose school days are over. Some may say that they must spend their time on their studies. To develop your mental powers as aforementioned is as much necessary as the knowledge derived directly from your text books. The neglect of one is to retard the progress of the other. We hope our societies, this year, will be larger in enrollment of members than ever. This will be accomplished by the co-operation of both old and new students.

THE HERALD wishes to ask a favor of the students, teachers and readers in general. It asks that you may patronize, as much as it is convenient to you, those who advertise in its columns. It has quite a number of advertisements of different kinds, and it will feel grateful to you if you will give them a call, examine their goods, and if suitable, buy them. If you examine them you will certainly be satisfied, because the articles are some of the best the city affords. One kindness deserves another, and if those persons do us a favor by contributing advertisements to the columns of the HERALD, it is

nothing more than right that such favors should be compensated by trading with them as far as possible. THE FISK HERALD is a medium through which the object for which Fisk University was founded is diffused among the people, and the receipts of the advertisements of said paper goes toward furthering its continuance.

We hope this matter will not be overlooked but will be carefully considered.

WE would like to call the attention of the young men as they enter upon their year's work to the Young Men's Christian Association, and ask that they may begin the work of this Organization with the same zeal as they do their studies. This Meeting, heretofore has not received the attention of the students as it should have had, therefore the results have not been very great. So let us begin, as we endeavor to do in all our school duties, with a renewed interest in this organization. We can not realize the influence of such organizations. They do more than all the agencies combined for the religious, moral and physical development of humanity throughout the country. All the insurance companies through the United States, of both fire and life, are nothing in comparison with the great branch of the Young Men's Christian Association. It is interesting to see how rapidly these Associations are growing and the good that is being done through them. Now we desire that the Association of Fisk University should do its duty in this work, and to do this there must be a warm religious zeal on the part of its members for the

soliciting of young men to join us. We are not all endowed with the same religious influence, of course not, but this is not an excuse for those who are somewhat deficient in such influence, that they should not make use of what they have. So we can all use what we have and wait for the results. "The gods give no great good without labors"

THE vacation, just ended, has been to us most pleasant. In various ways has it been spent. Some have devoted it entirely to the pursuits of pleasure; some to the gaining of strength and vigor for the present year; some for financial accumulations; others wholly for pleasure seeking. But as we gather again, renewed in strength and vigor for the coming duties of a new year, we are reminded of the fact that all were not permitted to enjoy such privileges, that one of our number is now sleeping the sleep of death. Little did we think as we left our college walls last commencement that one of us should not return. Miss Edna Scruggs, in leaving school, seemingly was in the full bloom of health. Yet it should admonish us that death is uncertain, and that each one should make preparation for its call. It comes alike to all. We feel that our life is but a journey, that our days here are but few, that we are nearing the end. We feel that we are hastening on rapidly, leaving behind us old things and taking hold of new ones, until at last we are no more. Then our sorrows, cares, pleasures, enjoyments and homes are left behind us never to be seen again. Thus having feelings about the shortness and un-

certainty of our lives, it reminds us of the fact that we should learn to live while we live, and to let our present lives be accompanied with many good deeds. That life is best spent that is replete with noble works. The very best works, feelings and thoughts make the best life. At the end of life's journey, the final judgment will be made upon the good accomplished, not the number of years lived. Life is short, time is fleeting, yet we can remember,

"That life is long
That answers life's great end."

THE OPENING TERM.

IT was announced, Saturday morning, Sept. 22nd, by the University bell which from its belfry brok the stillness around the halls, that the vacation was over. All present, seemingly anxious for its departure, turned their attention toward the coming year. We realized that many who longed for the next term, were not present. To those we announce the same through the Herald.

The boarding department opened on the first day with a goodly number including both teachers and students, all of whom were very glad they were present.

Sunday at 9 a.m., A.Y. M. C. A. meeting was held to which its members, although a few, with quite a number of new students gathered and religiously expressed themselves concerning their vacation, both the present and new year. At this meeting much religious zeal was exhibited and all persons present, who were not members, were cordially invited to join.

The opening sermon was preached

Sunday at 11 A.M. by Prof. Bennett, the University pastor; who took as his text: "Take fast hold of instruction; let her not go; keep her; for she is thy life." —Prov. iv:13. Prof. Bennett, after greeting the students, teachers and friends, followed the line of thought suggested by his text. The sermon was listened to with the usual interest.

MONDAY MORNING

all gathered in the chapel to begin the duties of the coming year. The anxiety of the students for study, and the pleasure it was to all to be present, was readily manifested by the way they entered into the opening exercises.

Dr. Cravath, in behalf of the faculty and himself, most cordially welcomed the students and expressed much anxiety for their success within the coming year. Dr. Cravath introduced Mr. W. R. Morris, who greeted the students very warmly and made some encouraging remarks concerning his summer's travel in the South. He thought his work was not in vain. He endeavored to impress upon the students the importance of making a thorough beginning.

Prof. Chase having been introduced emphasized what had been said in regard to making this a successful year. His remarks were short and pointed.

The students began marching to different class rooms. All classes were favorably represented. Thus began the 24th term of Fisk University, with a promising outlook of a prosperous year.

JUBILEE DAY.

SATURDAY, Oct. the sixth, the usual Jubilee Day was observed, but

on account of the inclemency of the weather the annual picnic was abandoned, and the commemoration took place at the University. At 10:30 a.m., the students, teachers and several of the alumni gathered in the chapel of Livingstone Hall and spent a portion of the day in singing jubilee music, which was accompanied with speeches from different members of the alumni and faculty. The exercises were opened with singing "Steal Away to Jesus," concluded with the "Lord's Prayer." Then prayer was offered by Mr. Paul LaCour, class '85, and now teacher in one of the city schools. After the rendering of another jubilee song, which was the custom to occur alternately throughout the exercises, the first speaker Mr. D. N. Crosthwait, class '81, very appropriately paid an elegant tribute to the day and singers. He thought such a day would be remembered with much joy and gratitude.

Miss Jennie K. Hobbs, class '79, being the next introduced, pleasantly recalled the jubilee days during her school time, and related some of the interesting incidents of such days with much delight to the audience.

E. G. Smith, class of '87, having been introduced, expressed himself as being delighted at being present, and he also referred to the many pleasant days spent in Fisk and his recollection of the Jubilee Singers. Says he, "Jubilee Hall, standing upon one of the most prominent positions of Nashville, will ever remain as a monument to their patience and Christian devotion."

Rev. Geo. M. McClellan, being next of the speakers, dwelt very largely upon the excellent advantages

at Fisk for the studying of music, and the influence of music in general for the winning of souls to Christ. Mr. McClellan very willingly sang "There's A Beautiful Land on High," which was sung with much pathos and interest to the audience.

Afterwards several members of the faculty were called. Prof. Bennett, being the first, made several remarks concerning the beginning of the Singers and their leader, Mr. George L. White. He stated that Mr. White had remarkable ability for developing voice. Prof. H. C. Morgan, one of the first who began the work of Fisk University, spoke very interestingly of some of the earliest days of the singers. Prof. Spence also spoke of the same. He thought that Fisk University should never forsake the Jubilee music.

The exercises were closed with the singing of a Jubilee Song. The music and speeches were most enjoyable. The audience afterwards adjourned to Jubilee Hall to partake of the picnic dinner, thence to engage in a social chat for one hour, all of which was most delightful. Thus ended another pleasant day in Fisk University.

(Continued from 7th page.)
not keep the rules of school and tries to persuade you to do wrong and you are not able to resist, kindly tell him that you do not approve of his conduct and do not think it safe for you to be so intimate with him. It will be a trying point of your life and perhaps one in that of your companion.

Let them give you the name of "Goody-goody" but you maintain your principles of right and do not stoop to do anything that your con-

science tells you is wrong. There are some who have been suspended and expelled from Fisk University who were led by their companions to do wrong. You can not run the risk of bringing disgrace upon yourself and mother or friends by being under the direct influence of such a one.

L. N.

COMMUNICATION.

ON THE HIGHLAND RIM.

TOWRY TENN., Sept. 20 '88.
Editor Herald:

I have just finished reading the last issue of the *Herald*, and a bright and interesting issue it is. This season I am located on a portion of the Highland Rim of the state where six years ago I taught my first school. Good weather, luscious fruit, fresh melons, delightful climate and country "fare" cannot but make one's summer stay, to say the least, enjoyable. On these highlands are acres upon acres of forests, perhaps never traversed save by the hunter's hound and the pursued. Such a variety of wild flowers as deck these forests are rarely found any where. ("Twould be a paradise for the Fisk botanist in quest of his 'fifty specimens.'") Near here is a waterfall of considerable height; down a woody ravine flows a dancing rill which dashes headlong over the precipice and loses itself in the dark and gloomy gorge below, where the highlands sink into the lowlands there is spread out broad and deep a valley which, whether verdure-robed or snow-clad, must

present an enchanting view.

As to nearness I could not hope to be better situated; for, mathematically speaking, my boarding-place, school room and post office might be included within the area of a circle with a radius of a hundred yards. My school has at no time numbered more than thirty five. A system of monthly examinations together with the "honor roll" has not failed as a stimulus. The S. S. has invariably outnumbered the day school. Some of the pupils have committed as many as sixty verses for recital; which is no small thing for children of their grade. Preaching occurs every third Sunday. A noticeable feature of the services is the change from what they used to be. Instead of promiscuous exclamations there is during the sermon reverential silence. The music, too, has changed. Whether for the better I do not attempt to say. The "Jubilee" have given place to the "Gospel Songs." The music of which Jubilee Hall stands as a monument is fast disappearing. Truly that unique and peculiar music was an off-spring of the then existing state of affairs, which is now no more. The far sung "Steal away to Jesus" is, strange to say, as far as I can learn almost unknown here! In the sermons rant has given place to reason, sound to sense and fancy has been supplanted by ideas. In them there are often gems of thought, although wrapped in crude English. Last Sunday I listened to a young preacher, one of the people and an intelligent young man, comparatively speaking. In him I observed a fore-runner of a class of new ministers, who are now entering the field.

To the observant it is evident that among this class of people there are marked changes going on. Their habits are changing. Their customs are changing. Their language is changing. Their type is changing. In fact there is a change all around. But in passing judgment it must not be considered alone as to the height attained, but also the depth from which ascent has been made. Despite those changes there are still others which must be made and doubtless will be in due process of time.

Four terms of labor here have not been ineffectual.

Very truly,

H. H. PROCTOR.

CONNUBIAL.

WEDNESDAY, October the 3rd at 8 p. m. Miss Maria Augusta Rabb of Columbus, Miss., and Rev. Geo. M. McClellan of Louisville, Ky., were united in marriage, at the First Baptist Church, Columbus, Miss. After the ceremony a banquet was given in behalf of the two where they received the congratulations of their many friends. En route for Louisville they passed through Nashville, stopping over at Fisk University. The parlors of Prof. and Mrs. Wright were opened to them for a reception, at which they were warmly greeted by the teachers and students. After spending Jubilee day they left for home, Louisville, where Mr. McClellan has charge of a church, bearing with them the well wishes of all for their success in life.

PERSONALS.

Miss Ellen Allen is in school again.

Miss S. E. Pride of St. Louis comes again.

S. H. Webb will return on the 15th inst.

B. H. Morrell will be in about the 15th inst.

J. Q. Johnson joined our rank on the 29th ult.

Miss Fannie Snow came on the 2nd inst.

W. J. R. Whitsett, the barber, has returned.

B. F. Miller returns, full of enthusiasm.

H. W. Armstead is teaching in one of the city schools.

Miss Cornelia Jeffry, of Boliver, arrived on the 2nd inst.

Miss Lenora Atay has returned, bringing with her her sister.

Miss O. J. Lishey arrived on the 6th ult.

C. W. Vertis joins his class with much vigor.

F. G. Smith '87, is teaching in the Pearl School, in the city.

Miss Mary Williams made her appearance on the 2nd ult.

Miss Maggie Murray comes with much zeal.

C. O. Hunter returned on the 30th ult. from his summer's work.

Miss Johnnie O. Caraway of Mobile, Ala., is now one of our number.

Jas. B. Fort from Richmond Ark. has entered Fisk for the first time.

J. T. Warren, Sophomore, spent the summer pleasantly in teaching.

Rev. L. B. Moore arrived on the 25th ult., feeling much refreshed.

R. J. Holloway came on the 2nd inst., very enthusiastic and earnest.

G. D. Fields having closed his school, returned to Fisk to begin studying.

Miss Sallie Jordon, formerly a student of Oberlin, begins her studies at Fisk.

Henry Nolen from Richmond Ark. makes his appearance for the first time.

Roy Overton of Le Moyne Institute comes to cast lots with Fisk University.

T. B. Burris had an enjoyable summer's work and returns ready for school.

Miss M. E. McLane enjoys her position and hopes she will have a prosperous year.

Miss C. L. Coleman spent a very pleasant vacation and was glad to return.

Miss Annie Compton enjoyed the vacation and has much anxiety for studying.

H. E. King made his appearance with much needed ambition; fresh and vigorous.

Miss L. A. Parmelee comes feeling that she has gained much rest from her summer vacation.

Mr. W. R. Morris returned from Chicago much refreshed and pleased with his visit home.

W. H. C. Stokes says he had a pleasant summer's work and comes anxiously to school.

Miss Nellie Southern will probably be in Christmas.

Mr. T. S. Inborden after a successful term of teaching has returned, fresh and vigorous.

Roscoe Toley of St. Louis Mo., an old student of Fisk has again joined ranks to study.

D. W. Dunn, returns from his summer's work, wearing a tight fitting vest. Mr. Dunn met many greetings of love, from his many friends here.

Miss Annie Cowan arrived on the 2nd inst., bearing glad tidings from her summer's work. "Good."

M. E. Stevens arrived from Richmond Ark., where he has been teaching, feeling ready for his studies.

L.P. Driver and L. Meredith of Pulaski on the 29th ult., made their appearance, fresh and vigorous for study.

Wm. Jenkins says that he got back from Minnetonka without walking and the other boys are singing their way home.

O. C. Garrett, having spent a part of his vacation in Chicago, returned to school the 22nd ult., feeling delighted with his visit.

Miss Blanche Goin of Birmingham, Ala., arrived on the 2nd inst. Miss Goin spent the summer at her home in quiet.

T. P. Harris of Macon. Miss arrived on the 29th ult. Mr. Harris, as is the case of many, was detained on account of the Yellow Fever.

F. B. Coffin, after a vacation of five months at his home farming, timbering and teaching arrived on the 1st inst, to begin his studies,

W. H. Lanier has returned. Says he spent a most delightful vacation. Had a very large school and much success in teaching.

H. H. Proctor, returned on the 8th inst. He enjoyed his summer's work very much. He brings with him a nephew, Mr. Walter Childs, to begin school at Fisk.

Miss Henrietta Hicks, a resident of East Nashville and a student from the Bell View City school, enters Fisk this term. We wish Miss Hicks much success and a happy term.

J. T. Broadnax of Augusta Georgia, a graduate of Tuskegee State Normal School, Tuskegee Alabama has come to Fisk to take a higher course.

Mrs. L. R. Greene on the 22nd ult. arrived to take charge of the Model school. It is interesting to note the progress of this school under her instruction; all of which is due to her superior influence over little children.

J. E. Perkins of Lincoln Ill., J. J. Scott of Alton, Ill. and Miss Lenora Love Chapman a graduate of Jacksonville High School were the three who carried off the laurels at the competitive examination of the Washington Fund, of Jerseyville Illinois.

Miss Mary Jordan of Dalton, Ga., a former student will return again in a few days. Miss Jordan since leaving has been teaching. Now she has come to the conclusion that she will return and complete her course.

S. A. McElwee, has just received a call from the Republican National Committee, to report in New York city for the purpose of assisting in the

campaign. Mr. McElwee is a speaker of much force and will no doubt do his best work among the people to whom he may address.

There is much regret for Miss Mary E. Edwards not returning this term. Miss Edwards has been engaged in the work of the University for the last six years, during which time, she had great success. Wherever she may be, we hope that whatever she does, all her efforts will be crowned again with success.

T. P. Perkins of Belzonia Miss., with his two children whom he expects to leave in charge of Fisk University, paid us a welcome visit. Mr. Perkins stated that he often heard of Nashville and her educational system; of Fisk and her superior advantages, but having come and examined for himself he says the half was not told. Being so pleased with the way

Mr. Joe. R. Hall, a well known citizen and school director of Tipton Co., says that he is much pleased with the work of Messrs. Sherrod and Stokes as teachers in their public schools; that they show the effects of careful training, and that there deportment in every respect has won for them the respect and confidence of our best people. He says all such students are welcomed to their county.

Miss Georgia Green, a student in Fisk University some years ago, made us a visit last year. After her return home, she wrote to Miss Wells, enclosing \$5.00 which she wished spent in the purchase of a book for the Young Ladies' Reading Room in Jubilee Hall. The selection was made at the close of last year, and the Young Ladies library is now enriched by the

addition of Bryant's Collection of Poems, and Cruden's Concordance, both purchased through the generosity of Miss Green. The Young ladies return a vote of thanks to Miss Green and feel that her example is worthy of imitation by all former students of Fisk.

EXCHANGES.

The Normal News, Ypsilanti, Mich.

Among the first of our exchanges was the *Normal News*, Ypsilanti, Mich., which was both neat and interesting.

The *Student Life* also comes with a neat appearance.

The *General Cabinet*, September number, contains two excellent orations.

The September number of the *Cadet* is filled with interesting matter.

The *College Ramber* is a very interesting journal and we welcome it with pleasure among our exchanges.

The *Pacific Pharos* also comes to our table with delightful news.

The September number of *The Zephyr* is full of interesting editorials.

We are glad to receive the *Illini*, Champaign, Ill., the *University Cynic*, Burlington, Vt., the *Cue*, Albany Academy, *Western Maryland College Monthly*, the *Oberlin Review*, *High School World*, all of which are neat and full of information.

The *Student* of September contains two articles, namely: "Natures Own Language" and "The Powers and Immortality of the Soul," that are worthy of the attention of anyone.